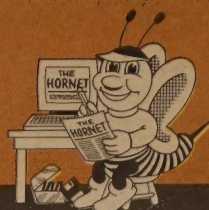


The BCC Hornet

Fall 2001



Broome Community College Student Newspaper

OUR FOOD COURT *like an oasis, in a wasteland*

The odors alone will draw you to each special venue, and it is obvious by the trays filled to overflowing with food that it is a big hit with the students. The prices are pretty reasonable, with personal pan pizzas and a fountain drink available for \$3.32. A sub and a soft drink is available for \$3.97 every day. Plus now you no longer have to lose your parking spot to go to Nirchi's or Subway.

If you are not in the mood for pizza or subs, try some of the many other selections BCC cooks have to offer you. Variety is the name of the game when it comes to eating at the BCC food court.

Tired of pizza and subs? Try out Gance's Grill. They offer many selections from french fries and hamburgers to a simple garden salad with a variety of dressings. The list of food available is a long one. So, if you haven't checked it out yet, make sure you do soon. You can see and taste for yourself what you have been missing.



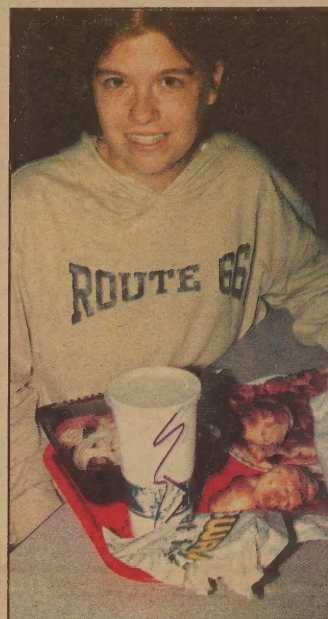
Gance's serves a wonderful assortment of hot food every day at the new food court.



It's time to bake the bread! Subway employee Mike Bohn works hard to ensure the freshest ingredients are available to students at the new BCC Food Court.



Pizza guy Paul Donohue is happy to serve fresh, hot pizza to students at Nirchi's Pizza located in the new BCC Food Court.



BCC student Justine Nagy enjoys a flavorful lunch purchased at the new BCC Food Court.

HORNET GOES TO GROUND ZERO

By TINA CORBIN

9:07 a.m. Saturday, October 6, 2001

I stepped on the train headed east to Penn Station like I did every day for a year almost a decade ago. As a student I felt safe commuting the Long Island Railroad to New York City. There was safety in numbers. My father (who is originally from Brooklyn) advised me a few days before I left for school, "It would be far more dangerous for you to travel in and out of the city during off-peak hours," he said. If you travel with the masses of people who commute during peak hours, there will be many witnesses to any crime that could occur, so the odds of something bad happening to you on a peak train are very slim. But if you are alone on a train, you have a greater chance of getting mugged or worse because no one will be there to help you," he added. I took comfort in his words. From that day on I never felt afraid to use mass transit because I always traveled at peak hours. Now, as I stand on the platform with my husband waiting for our train to arrive, I cannot help but feel an unfamiliar vulnerability at the realization that we are, indeed, quite vulnerable to terrorist attacks.

I began to mentally calculate how many cars make up the train—it is about 12. I quickly assess that each car has two doors—24 entrances onto the train. Then I began to think of the number of people who crowd the platform waiting for the train during peak hours, the numbers are in the hundreds. Most passengers carry a shopping bag, backpack, briefcase, or purse. There are people of all races, creeds, colors, and religions—a variable melting pot of people. No one is questioned, scanned, or checked for weapons; there is simply no time! The doors to the train open, people rush in; the process takes mere seconds. The hundreds of commuters at Deer Park station (the fourth stop headed to the city) will find a seat, but from that point on at 8:05am, the train will be standing room

only as it continues to pick up passengers for another six stops before pulling into Penn Station.

My feelings of vulnerability gave way to new feelings of controlled paranoia. I knew that my family and I would be safe because we were traveling into the city on the weekend during off peak hours. It is strange how my philosophy changed over the past nine years—No longer is there safety in numbers. Now, to be a part of large crowd puts

be killed and the perpetrator would most likely go unnoticed by becoming just another face in the crowd. My paranoia escalated. I began to think—what if the bomb was detonated as the train pulled into Penn Station? Not only would we lose the passengers of the train, but thousands of people in the station would die too.

As I sat with my thoughts, I realized life in America would never be the same again. There

have come to realize that everyone in this country is now, and will forever be, profoundly changed by the events of September 11th.

As we pulled into Penn Station I began to feel a slight reservation about my visit to New York. Not because I was afraid, but because I knew I would be affected by what I would see; I was right! I climbed the steps from the platform to enter the main terminal of the station. I noted the improvements made to Penn Station over the past few years; I was pleased by what I saw. I know this route like the back of my hand. I know the sights, sounds, and smells of this place, and still nothing could have prepared me for what I was about to experience. As we rounded the corner heading toward the 7th Avenue exit, we were faced with an enormous wall of remembrance. Suddenly terrorism had become very real to me, too real! Like you, I was glued to my television on the day of the bombings, and like many people I was deeply affected by the images I saw—but the TV also acted as a buffer keeping me at a comfortable distance.

Now, standing in a hallway at Penn Station, I came face to face with the grim reality of terrorism. My husband and I were overwhelmed with emotion as we stood before the wall. We read posters left by the family members of those who are still missing. We learned intimate details about the dead; A stunningly beautiful young mother who worked on the 92nd floor of the north tower, leaves behind a precious two-year old daughter. The child will have only pictures of her mother to hold onto as she grows; she is far too young have any lasting memories of the bond she once shared with her now deceased parent. Next to her poster was the picture of a man and a woman on their wedding day, his young bride is now classified a widow. Nearby hangs the picture of a firefighter standing proudly in his station house. He was at

continued on page 3...



Fireman Terence McShane of Ladder Company #10 is remembered at Penn Station Memorial in New York City

us at greater risk of being involved in a terrorist attack. I started thinking about scenarios involving the possibility of yet another attack. I thought, it would be easy for terrorists to get on a packed train carrying bags loaded with explosives or biological agents. There are no security measures. Terrorists could simply stuff the bags underneath a seat, then get off at the next stop. Thousands of people could

was a loss of innocence that occurred in the wake of the attack on America. When commuting into New York City as a student, I never questioned my safety or the safety of those on board; I just sat back and enjoyed the ride. Yet today as I ride the train into the city, I cannot shake the gut wrenching possibility that no one, including my husband and I, is immune to random acts of terrorism. I

DID YOU KNOW?

By Tina Corbin

Attention all students! Did you know that the following list of services are available to both full and part-time students? All services listed below have been paid for using your student activity fees. You may wonder what that means for you? Well, it means that all of the following services are available at no cost to the students. So waste no time—take full advantage of the following services:

- Have you fallen behind in one or more subjects? Do you need help writing papers? Or do you have a learning disability? There is a full staff of tutors available to assist students with a wide variety of problems and subjects. The Learning Assistance Center hours are 8:30am to 5:00pm M-F with limited weekend hours by appointment. So before you decide to withdraw from a class that may be giving you trouble; talk to the friendly staff in the Learning Assistance Center, 778-5038, located in the basement of the library suite 007, they will be happy to help.

- Got a cold, the flu, a sore throat, sinus pressure, post nasal drip, or a possible urinary tract infection?? Did you know that the Health and Wellness Center offers free doctor visits two times a week? A board-certified physician is available to see students every Tuesday and Thursday from 9-11am on a walk-in basis. There is also a wide variety of free prescription drugs available to treat a wide variety of simple illnesses. The Health and Wellness Center also provides informa-

tion about contraception, pregnancy testing, limited emergency care, blood pressure screening, low cost vaccinations and screenings, and much, much more! Visit the Health and Wellness Center, located in the Science building rm. 102 or call 778-5181. The caring and confidential staff will be happy to assist you.

- Are you stressed out, overwhelmed, having difficulties with your job, are you a victim of domestic abuse? Do you feel alone, confused, depressed or having difficulty with interpersonal relationships? Do you think you may have an eating disorder, or substance abuse problem? If you answered yes to one or more of these questions and don't know where to turn, the Counseling Center can help! There are free personal counseling services available to all students at the Counseling Services Career Development and Advising Center. The staff comprised of professionally trained counselors that are available to assist you with a wide variety of personal issues. All sessions are free and completely confidential. To contact the Counseling Service Career Development and Advising Center call 778-5210 to schedule an appointment. Students who are in crisis are advised to report directly to the office located in the Student Services building suite 210.

- Are you struggling with math? Do you have questions about homework? Or would you simply like to up your letter grade in math? The Math Lab is available seven days a week with daytime and evening hours. The Math Lab also offers private tutoring services by appointment. The Math Lab has a comprehensive staff of BCC math professors ready to assist you with a variety of questions pertaining to all levels of math. Visit the Math Lab located in the basement of the Library suite 009 to obtain hours of operation, or call 778-5306 for more information. The Math Lab is a great place to do homework, study for a math exam, or get the extra help you need.

- Are you in need of dental care? Did you know that the dental clinic located in the Decker

Building offers free dental treatments to BCC staff and students? The clinic offers free services such as: dental cleanings, X-rays, athletic mouth guards, dental sealants, and fluoride treatments. Call the dental clinic at 778-5015 for clinic hours and to make an appointment.

THE ZUCCOLO STAR WILL SHINE FOREVER



Angelo Zuccolo's star in the Metro Center of Binghamton was presented to him on Sept. 26. From left to right, Angelique, Angelo, and Mirielle Zuccolo

Need Help? Call the WIC!

You may be eligible for free and healthy food from WIC. If you are pregnant or breastfeeding, just had a baby, have children under the age of 5, and sometimes have trouble making ends meet, call the Broome County WIC Program at 778-2881, Monday through Friday from 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. There are many times and sites available.

ABOUT GETTING INVOLVED

By Michael Schild

Student Involvement Day was highlighted by a speech given in The Baldwin Gym by renowned author Paul Rogat Loeb, a graduate of Stanford University, who has written several books largely in favor of community involvement by citizens. Two books were offered for sale after the meeting and Loeb signed any purchased during the question and answer session afterward. The titles were "Soul of a Citizen," and "Generation at the Crossroads: Apathy & Action on the American Campus."

During his speech, Loeb gave examples of how ordinary people can make a difference for the whole of society. "The everyday Joe can have a profound impact on our community," said Loeb. He told the story of how the once average Rosa Parks expressed her opinion and therefore became the famous civil rights leader we know today.

Loeb also offered thoughts on the recent events involving terrorism. He expressed worries that our country has brought this upon itself by meddling in Middle Eastern affairs. However, he expressed remorse for the victims' families and

told the audience that the perpetrators should be punished. Loeb sympathized with those students who feel it is not their place to speak out on the issue of terrorism because they are overwhelmed with the stresses associated with school, work, and home responsibilities. He then urged academic institutions to teach students how to express themselves in a community setting.

Loeb suggested that complacency has no place in today's world. He said that people should ask the hard questions and not just go along without deeper thought on all subjects. Until the World Trade Center bombings, many were asleep and did not take into consideration our vulnerability here in America.

One hard question we might ask as we watch the hate for America being expressed by many in the middle east burning effigies and flags, just why are we so hated?

And follow that up with, should we be making choices that heal, rather than serving evil with more evil?

Loeb feels we need to get out of the cycle of evil for evil, look in the mirror and try to make a plan for global justice.

First Call For Help: information you can use.

The phone rings. "Good morning, United Way's First Call For Help. How may we help you?" There is a pause at the other end of the line. Slowly the caller begins her story. She's working at a job paying little above minimum wage but has just discovered she's pregnant. Her world is closing in on her. How will she manage?

It was a pretty normal call among the others received that day. They run like this: We need food in the house. Our gas and electricity are being shut off. We must move for the safety of our children and need help with a security deposit. The list goes on and on.

When the first call came in, it took a few minutes to find out that the woman's husband had just walked out on her. That was bad

enough, but she also had a two-year-old at home and now learned she was pregnant again. She began to cry.

The agent outlined the steps she needed to take. Legal questions regarding the marriage needed to be addressed. Then, a referral to the Community Hunger Outreach Warehouse or CHOW to assist her in her food budget. Prenatal care needed to be discussed.

A support group was suggested to help her through the emotional transition. If you have any problems you feel are insurmountable, First Call For Help can be your answer.

Call 729-9100 or visit their website at www.tier.net/firstcall

THE BCC HORNET

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e-z Cooking 101

SPINACH DIP

(sounds yucky but tastes great)

1 box (10 oz.) Birds Eye Frozen chopped spinach
3 T. Grated Parmesan Cheese
3 T. lo-fat ranch dressing
1/2 C. Sour Cream or Plain Yogurt
1/2 t. dried basil
1/2 t. garlic powder

now comes the hard part

Cook spinach according to box directions. Drain well, chill out. Combine ingredients, mix well, serve chilled. Perfect with a loaf of light or dark rye bread that has been broken up or ripped apart to dip. Messy, but well worth the cleanup.

ZESTY TURKEY WRAP

(glamorize Thanksgiving leftovers)

2 C. finely chopped turkey
1/4 C. sliced long green onions
1/4 C. sundried tomatoes, chopped
1/2 C. ranch salad dressing
lettuce leaves
6 (7 in. diameter) flour tortillas or/4 pita pockets

this is the easy part

Combine turkey, onions, tomatoes and dressing in a medium sized bowl. Place lettuce leaves on one edge of each tortilla, divide turkey salad and place on each tortilla on lettuce.

this is the fun part

Roll to wrap. Turn up the bottom to keep salad from falling out, and criss-cross the wrap to close up. Pita Pockets are easier. Cut open and load them.

ANTHRAX-PUBLIC HEALTH THREAT

BY MARY LIGOURI
Director of Student Health Services

Historically, wool sorters at industrial mills were considered at high-risk for contracting anthrax. Eighteen cases were reported in the United States from 1900 to 1978, with the majority of cases occurring in special-risk groups, including goat hair mill or goatskin workers, and wool or tannery workers. Two of the cases were laboratory associated.

That was until recently! On October 3, 2001 the United States of America was to come under attack due to bioterrorism. Prior to this date it was left to the media to create terror in the audience's mind to "what if" possibilities. Since this date Centers for Disease Control (CDC) have identified 16 (12 confirmed and four suspected) cases of anthrax according to the CDC surveillance case definition. Eight of the 16 were inhalational anthrax. The other eight were cutaneous anthrax. Of the eight inhalational cases, five occurred in postal workers, one in a person who sorted and distributed mail at a media company in Florida, and one in New York City (case still under investigation).

The general public was also learning a new language as they heard CNN newscasters and others speak of inhalational and cutaneous anthrax. The Centers for Disease Control define the following clinical descriptions of inhalational and cutaneous anthrax based on experience in adults:

Inhalational. Early stage inhalational anthrax begins with a brief period resembling that of influenza (fever, a cough, headache, vomiting, chills, weakness and at times abdominal pain), followed by an abrupt sudden fever, difficulty in breathing, chest pain, profuse sweating and shock. Additionally, individuals may develop hemorrhagic meningitis and delirium. Case-fatality estimates for inhalational anthrax are extremely

high even with all possible supportive care including appropriate antibiotics. Inhalational anthrax is the most lethal form of anthrax resulting from the inspiration of 8,000-50,000 spores of *Bacillus anthracis*. Incubation period typically ranges from 1 to 7 days but may be possibly be up to 60 days.

Cutaneous. Cutaneous anthrax occurs following the deposit of cutaneous anthrax into skin cuts or abrasions (brush-burns). Usually exposed areas of skin such as arms, hands, face, and neck, are most frequently affected. Cutaneous anthrax is characterized by a skin lesion which begins as a reddened raised infected area which enlarges into a round ulcer by the second day of infection. Subsequently, the skin area changes to a weeping blister-like appearance followed by skin depression black scab-lesion (sore). The lesion is painless. The incubation period ranges from 1-12 days. One may also have fever, headache, swollen lymph glands and a general sense of not feeling well. The case fatality rate cutaneous anthrax is 20% without treatment and <1% with antibiotic treatment. Cutaneous anthrax is the most common form of naturally forming anthrax. There are an estimated 2000 cases reported annually. Disease typically follows exposure to anthrax-infected animals. In the United States 224 cases of cutaneous anthrax were reported between 1944 and 1994.

Though the threat of bioterrorism has been ignored and denied by national policy leaders, it is now a reality in America. Prior to this, United States government dismissed bioterrorism as a consideration. They saw it only in the context of "theoretical possibilities". It was thought that there was no precedent for such. It was also thought that biological weapons so seldom deployed would not be used. That it was "morally repugnant" to design and use such. Theoretically it was discounted based on what they saw as a lack of potential for science to produce enough organisms to do harm, as well as it was seen to be too

difficult. The potential destructiveness of bioterrorism was essentially unthinkable and so dismissed until October 3, 2001.

Infection Control. There is no data suggesting that anthrax can be transmitted person to person. Per the CDC there is no need to immunize or provide prophylaxis antibiotic treatment to individual contacts (i.e. household contacts, friends) unless exposed to aerosol anthrax spores at the time. The CDC urges the immediate notification of hospital and local/state health departments at the first indication of anthrax so that safe processing under biosafety conditions can be undertaken. The local/state health department will advise to the proper care disinfectants that are effective in cleaning contaminated environmental surfaces.

Handling of Mail. To date anthrax has been contracted at postal/mail handling centers foremost part. The Centers of Disease Controls "Health Advisory" dated October 12, 2001 suggests that facilities or individuals receiving pieces of mail:

DO NOT PANIC

If one receives a suspicious unopened letter or package marked with threatening message such as "anthrax" place the envelope/package into a plastic bag to prevent potential for leakage of contents. **DO NOT SHAKE OR EMPTY CONTENTS** of any suspicious envelope or package. If you do not have a plastic container, then **COVER** the envelope or package with clothing, paper, trash can, etc. and do not remove the cover. Instruct others to do the same.

Then **LEAVE** the room and **CLOSE** the door to prevent others from entering.

WASH your hands with soap and water to prevent spreading any powder to your face.

NEXT, contact the local police if at home and if at work, contact Security at ext. 5183.

LIST all people who were in the room or area when the suspicious letter or package was found.

Give list to local police/Security.

If envelope with powder spills onto surface **DO NOT TRY AND CLEAN IT UP. COVER** the spill immediately. Follow steps 2 through 6. **THEN** remove heavily contaminated clothing as soon as possible and place into plastic bag, or some other container that can be sealed. Give clothing to emergency responders for proper handling.

SHOWER with soap and water as soon as possible. **DO NOT USE BLEACH OR OTHER DISINFECTANTS ON YOUR SKIN.**

List all people who were in the room or area when the spill occurred and give to police/Security.

CHARACTERISTICS OF SUSPICIOUS LETTERS/PACKAGES INCLUDE:

- Excessive postage
- Handwritten or poorly typed addresses
- Incorrect titles
- Title, but no name
- Misspellings of common words
- Oily stains, discolorations, or odor
- No return address
- Excessive weight
- Lopsided or uneven envelope
- Protruding wires or aluminum foil
- Excessive security material such as masking tape, string, etc.
- Visual distractions
- Ticking sound
- Marked with restrictive endorsements, such as "personal" or "confidential"
- Shows a city or state in the postmark that does not match the return address.

NOTE: United States Postal Department advises mail handlers to use disposable non-powdered latex gloves and face masks when handling the mail. Additionally, it is recommended that all mail handlers receive a flu shot this year.

References: D.A. Henderson, JAMA, 1999 and CDC Health Advisory, October 12, 2001.

Continued from page 1.... Hornet Goes to Ground Zero

ground zero helping to rescue the thousands of people who made it out alive. Someone tucked a bundle of flowers behind his poster, a sign of appreciation for the sacrifice he made. He is so much more than a firefighter to the family and friends he leaves behind. To us he will always be a hero!

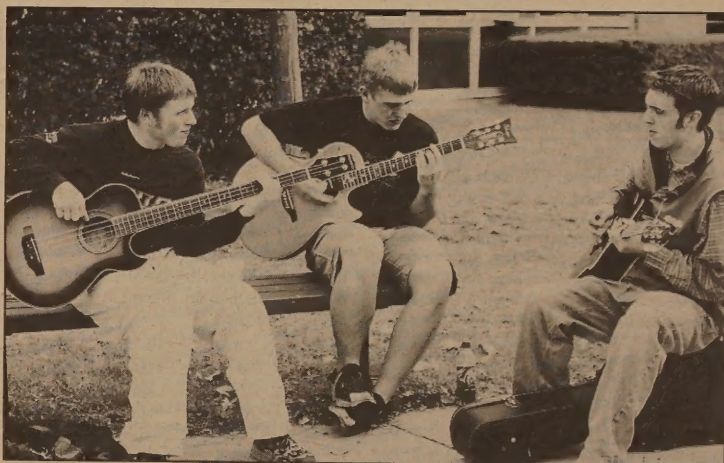
My husband and I wept openly as we stood before the memorial. Many others shared our grief as they paused to pray, read, and cry without shame in this very public place. The most profound thing I noticed while standing in front of the memorial was the absence of noise. There was dull silence resonating in what should have been an otherwise very noisy station; it was eerie. The same hallway three days before September 11th would have been alive with the sounds of people talking and milling about, vendors pitching, panhandlers asking for change, or a musician playing to a willing audience. There was no sound louder than the slightest whisper. This was not the vibrant New York I once knew and loved. This great city, a city that was once so full of life, energy and excitement, has been deeply wounded. And while New Yorkers are doing their best to reclaim their city and get back to business as usual, it is evident that the city is still in a state of mourning.

Ground Zero was still heavily guarded when we arrived. The closest we could get was some five or six blocks away. A perverted sense of shame came over me at the idea of our being there. I thought to myself, I do not live here, I do not have a business in the district, I am not a rescue worker, so why am I standing here like a fool? My reasoning was to write this story for all of you, but then it seemed inappropriate for me to invade the privacy of New York's fine people just to get a scoop for the BCC Hornet. It was important for me to respect the grieving process. I had my camera loaded and could have taken pictures of the site, but decided not to. Ground Zero is a burial site, not a tourist attraction. It was just moments after we arrived at the outskirts of Ground Zero that we turned and walked away. We did so out of respect for the dead-my story be damned!

After a brutal morning, we moved uptown to Time Square. Mayor Giuliani made a plea to the American people. He asked that we all come to his city and spend our tourist dollars to help jumpstart their failing economy. It was important for us to go to New York; that was how my husband and I showed our support to the city we love. The trip was also a political statement. We would not allow fear to stop us from taking a vacation that was planned weeks prior to the bombings. If we had stayed home, the terrorists would have won by defeating our spirit. We refused to give into their brand of intimidation, so we marched uptown for a show and a very expensive dinner.

I was happy to see that Times Square is recovering. Broadway shows were selling, and the line at the half price ticket booth was its usual two blocks long. There were signs of patriotic support on marquees, in windows, on buses. Cabbies wore red, white and blue ribbons, and every block had street vendors selling patriotic T-shirts and American flags-Even the Naked Cowboy wore red, white, and blue on his only article of clothing (a pair of Hanes underwear). NY was back to business, but it was anything but business as usual. I spoke to people at several local establishments. Many have been hard hit. A man at an appliance store cuts process to the bone because he is desperate to make a sale. Bartender Joe at Carmine's Italian restaurant on 44th and Broadway, is happy to earn a decent salary again.

As we boarded the train early in the evening for our return trip to Deer Park, Long Island, I was both happy and sad as we left the city behind. Happy to see that the people of New York have banned together and are committed to getting through this, the worst tragedy our nation has ever seen on its soil-and saddened by the insurmountable loss of life that occurred in the heart of New York's financial district. A horrible reminder to us all of the high price we have paid for freedom.



BCC students Josh VanDusen, Rob Halstrom, and Landon Gay, enjoy a campus jam session on a fall day.

"Rent" Coming to the Forum

The Pulitzer Prize and Tony Award-winning landmark American musical "Rent" written by Jonathan Larson and directed by Michael Greif, is coming to the Forum Theatre for five performances beginning November 30th and running through December 2nd.

Inspired by Puccini's *La Bohème*, "Rent" is a joyous, breathtaking and often bittersweet musical that celebrates a community of artists as they struggle with the soaring hopes and tough realities of today's world.

Considered by many the most origi-

nal American musical to come along in a decade, "Rent" has single-handedly reinvigorated Broadway and is taking the country by storm.

Sweeping all major theatre awards, including the 1996 Tony Award for Best Musical as well as the Pulitzer Prize for Drama, it captures the heart and spirit of a generation.

"Rent" opened on Broadway on April 29, 1996 and continues to play to standing room only audiences.

Tickets are on sale at the Arena Box Office and all Ticketmaster locations.

PRESIDENT BUSH'S RESPONSE TO THE SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACK

BY MARK AMES

On September 11, a group of terrorists launched an attack on America. Striking both of the Twin Towers, and the nation's symbol of defense—the Pentagon, as well as a small rural town in Pennsylvania. The terrorists struck with devastating effectiveness, however, America does not fall so easily as a building, and the September 20th Gang of Five meeting discussed President's Bush's response to the attacks.

The Gang of Five is a group of about five teachers and/or students that get together about every week on Thursday, during common hour to discuss various issues of interest. While the Gang of Five is in the format of a discussion or press conference, those attending quickly find out that it is not a completely free forum. Every time the Gang meets, they have available a small slip of paper with the basic rules and guidelines for appropriate behavior. There's nothing too terribly formal, or for that matter, unexpected. The point of the guidelines is not so much to impose a strict atmosphere, but rather they serve as a reminder to things that we already know, such as, showing respect for the speakers and their cultures, and, when a person is speaking, don't interrupt them, also, raise your hand if you have a question. However, should things get out of hand, the Gang does have someone whose job it is to keep order within the meeting; this person is designated the "Moderator." All Gang of Five meetings share the same basic format, first each person on the panel speaks about the issue being discussed for around five minutes, following which questions from the audience are taken. That's it.

At this meeting the speakers were, Dr. Irene

Byrnes, Dr. Pat O'Neil, and Professor Doug Garnar. Ms. Kathleen McKenne served as the Moderator. Dr. Byrnes was wearing a yellow jacket, Dr. O'Neil was dressed in a short sleeve blue shirt and sweat pants, Mr. Garnar wore a plaid shirt and blue tie, and Ms. McKenne was wearing a blue jacket over a pink shirt.

Dr. Byrnes was the first to speak, and began by expressing her concerns about free speech, and the pressure that people have sometimes been placing on each other to only express opinions that condemn the terrorists and their actions. For example, Dr. Byrnes referred back to an episode of Politically Incorrect in which the host Bill Maher took heat from everyone from the media to the President's Press Secretary, for expressing his views that the terrorist's actions were not cowardly, but instead were somewhat brave. Angered that people as high up on the authority scale as the President's Press Secretary would actually condemn a man for exercising his constitutional right to free speech—one of the hallmarks of American society—Dr. Byrnes went on to express her displeasure at the President's behavior on September 11. Surprised and disappointed at the time America needed him most, the President chose not to go to New York to provide support and leadership, but instead selfishly chose to protect himself by hiding in a secured bunker. Admitting that the President was probably ordered to do so, she turned to the examples of leadership given by New York City Mayor Rudolph Giuliani and New York Governor George Pataki, both of whom chose to be at the site of the disaster to help organize the rescue workers and calm the crowds, despite the hazardous conditions, even though they were probably ordered to go to secured conditions as well. Dr. Byrnes continued her com-

mentary on the attack by chastising the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) for even allowing such an attack to occur. Rebutting a common reply that there was no way the CIA or FAA could have possibly anticipated that terrorists would turn a commercial airliner into a weapon, Dr. Byrnes referred back to an incident in which Nigerian terrorists attempted to fly a plane into the Eiffel Tower, the doctor made it clear that there was no excuse for not anticipating and putting in place safety measures to protect against such an attack. And as for the FAA, allowing at least one person suspected to have connections to Osama bin Laden and his al-Qaeda organization to not only board a plane, but to board one carrying box cutters, is by no stretch of the imagination, unacceptable.

The next to speak was Dr. Pat O'Neil. Dr. O'Neil relayed his agreement with Dr. Byrnes, that the September 11 incident was a major failure of the intelligence community, and added that the failure was in large due to the actions of President Jimmy Carter. President Carter, he said, created a situation where the U.S. possessed a lopsided means of gathering intelligence when the former President partially dismantled overseas intelligence by removing personnel, and instead choosing to rely more upon technology. Dr. O'Neil then went on to address the question of how should we bring Osama bin Laden to justice? While Dr. O'Neil made it clear that the killing of innocent people by the U.S. forces, even if accidental, was totally unacceptable. However, the Doctor went on to state that some civilians would be inevitably be killed.

At last the time had come for Professor Doug Garnar to speak. Mr. Garnar's speech was

short, and centered on a concern that the US' actions not sow the seeds of revenge and future terrorism. Mr. Garnar pointed out that bin Laden showed the American people that we live in a very vulnerable society when Mr. Garnar reminded us that the terrorists didn't bring any bombs onto the plane, and that they didn't need any for the attack to occur. Mr. Garnar then went on to voice his concern that he U.S. needs to begin placing a serious effort on breaking down the mythologies about the U.S., i.e. that the United States does what it wants irregardless of other people and their beliefs. Because if the U.S. doesn't take care of these mythologies, as well as making sure that when the U.S. attacks, that they do so in such a way as to avoid (as much as possible) sowing the seeds of revenge in the Afghan people, then the door will remain open for future generations of terrorists to come into existence.

Finally, there was time for a few questions. Because the issue was so important, the panelists had taken a little more than five minutes each in their respective speeches. However, one of the interesting questions there was, "where would you draw the line for criticism of the government, even if it is free speech?" Dr. Irene Byrnes responded to this question by reiterating her previous point that people are putting way too much emphasis on criticism, from which she went on to add that, the U.S. is not a fascist regime, people are allowed to criticize the government; and further, that by criticizing the government and institutions such as the FAA, and it's failure to recognize known and/or suspected affiliates of bin Laden, that these institutions are given incentive to change. After that, the Moderator realized that time had expired, and called the meeting to a close.

THE GANG OF FIVE-CIVIL LIBERTIES VS. NATIONAL SECURITY PART ONE

BY MARK AMES

On November 1, 2001 The Gang of Five met to discuss the conflict between civil liberties and national security. For the past few meetings, The Gang of Five has consisted of fewer than five panelists. This was a deliberate move that was done in accordance with the realization that when there were fewer speakers, they could engage in a more in-depth monologue and inform the audience better about the issues being discussed; as opposed the case in which 4 or more speakers spoke, and were able only to offer a greater range of opinions rather than actual information. For this Gang of Five meeting, the case was no different.

The panel of speakers consisted of Ms. Kathleen McKenne and Dr. Patrick O'Neil. The Moderator was Ms. Linda Mapes. Ms. McKenne was wearing a blue jacket, Dr. O'Neil was wearing a blue T-shirt and sweat pants, and Ms. Mapes was wearing a tan jacket.

As you walked into the room the first thing to meet your eyes was the piercing light of the overhead, with a summation of the 4th Amendment staring shapely down upon the audience in thick, black letters. The overhead read:

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against the unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

And it is with these words that the meeting began. After a short announcement by the Moderator reminding everyone to be civil, Ms. McKenne took the floor, and voiced a concern and opinion that was at the same time potentially dangerous to national security, and as patriotic as one voice can be. Specifically, Ms. McKenne was referring to the 4th Amendment and its recent unpopularity in light of the September 11 terrorist attack. Stating that there was an underlying consensus to throw out the Amendment, Ms. McKenne asked the audience what would happen

if it were thrown out? The answer that came was simple and straightforward: the U.S. would turn into a police state. Arguably what the terrorists wanted, Ms. McKenne showed that this transition may already be in the works, when she presented a bill that was recently signed and thus put into law by the President, H.R. 3162, which is entitled "Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001" (USAPATRIOT Act of 2001). Putting up another overhead which outlined the Act, Ms. McKenne described how the new laws allow for foreign citizens suspected of terrorism to be detained for 7 days instead of the current 2 days. Also that the new law allows the FBI to share the results of their wiretaps with other agencies, as well as allow for homes of suspected terrorists to be secretly searched — prior to this law, enforcement agencies could search a person's home without them being there, however they had to leave a receipt of all items they took — this receipt is no longer needed. Before allowing Dr. O'Neil to speak, Ms. McKenne added that the USAPATRIOT Act contained a sunset provision — a preset date when a law ends — which was set for 2005.

Dr. O'Neil began by reinforcing the importance of the sunset provision as a check on the government, and then proceeded to speak briefly about the rights of foreign citizens and civil liberties. Stating the fact that foreign immigrants to the US are not privy to all of the civil rights enjoyed by Americans, he pointed out that holding foreign citizens and immigrants suspected of terrorism might not be as big a deal as everyone is making it out to be. However, he explained, there is a line which should not be crossed — for instance the extreme case of Japanese internment. Moving on, Dr. O'Neil then stated that there would be some hysteria when the government begins cutting into traditional rights of US citizens, but he added, we have to ask ourselves "is this really necessary?" Responding to his own question, he stated that it is very important to protect a nation, even if some liberties are com-

promised, because if the nation should fall to terrorism, then all liberty for all citizens will cease to exist. Following this statement, the Moderator announced that it was time to take some questions from the audience.

Among the questions asked were, "what is the criterion for identifying someone as a terrorist?" Ms. McKenne fielding this question, responded that she was unsure of the exact definition of a terrorist, however she believes that race alone is not enough. The next question concerned the issue of privacy, "what happens if while wiretapping, an officer hears something that has nothing to do with terrorism, but rather something like drugs, can the officers use that information

against them?" Once again, Ms. McKenne was the one to answer. Responding in the affirmative, she explained about something called "plain view", which states that if the officers have a right to tap your phone or search your house, and during either, they hear or see something (for instance, cocaine), then they can, in fact, use it against you. At this point, there was not much time left in the meeting, however, one person did try to squeeze off one last question, "how can we be sure that the police will stop wiretapping and using the privileges of the USAPATRIOT Act after 2005?" Unfortunately, time ran out, and the Moderator announced the meeting to be over.

What's New?

BY TINA CORBIN

It pays to voice your opinion! Thanks to the many letters and requests sent in by BCC staff and students, we now have a traffic light at the northern entrance of the BCC campus. The light is back by popular demand and we hope it is here to stay. Thank you for your support and keep those letters coming!

BCC has added bright colorful new signs to our campus. The signs have been particularly helpful to freshman students and the visiting population of our campus. The signs have also added a nice artistic component to the grounds; they are larger and more vibrant than the old

signs. Out with the old, in with the new. Looking Good BCC!

The campus now has a picnic pavillion located between the Decker Building and BC Center. The pavillion was built using grant money issued to the daycare center on campus. In keeping with the social etiquette that is taught to the children in daycare, the BC Center staff wants you to know that it is fun to share—therefore the staff and student body is welcome to use the pavillion at the Center's request. Stay tuned for further information about the BC Center pavillion in later issues of the BCC Hornet, or contact the BC Center at 778-5437 for details.



The BC Center receives a new picnic pavillion. In back from left to right are: Staff Person Michelle Norton, parent Heather Tichner, BC Center Director Nancy Seliga. Front Row: BC Center students, Emily Corbin, Matthew Malinovsky, Jori Zimmerman, Zachary Norton, Chob Parks, Eric Cobos-Dygett.

A NEW KIND OF WAR

BY MARK AMES

The Gang of Five met on October 25th to discuss what President Bush called "A new kind of war." The Gang of Five today, looked more like a gang of one, as there was only one speaker, Dr. Steven Call, and the Moderator, Dr. Irene Byrnes. Dr. Call was wearing a brown jacket over a white dress shirt; and Dr. Byrnes was wearing a blue top with black pants. Dr. Call, who has often contributed to past Gang of Five discussions, was chosen to speak at the meeting because of his experience with working at various military think tanks at the Pentagon, as well as his status as a military historian. In case that was not enough, he also served as a pilot in the United States Air Force for many years, as well as teaching at the prestigious West Point Military Academy before coming to teach history here at BCC.

Taking his time, Dr. Call began by explaining how US views of what war should and shouldn't be shaped by the so-called nation-state model. In order to fully understand what the nation-state model is all about, it is first necessary to remember that in the past, almost all wars have been fought between nations. As such, one nation's government would traditionally condone the use of violence unto another nation in order to achieve their political objectives. When countries went to war, it was understood that all inhabitants of the opposing nation(s) were considered enemies, and valid military targets. (It might be noted here that it was not until the Battle of Britain in the early 1940s, when Hitler started bombing citizens, that civilians began to be considered as possibly valid military targets.) Because in the past, the US has only fought wars against other nations and/or nation-states, the nation-state model has long been used to determine what is and what is not appropriate in warfare. However, as Dr. Call explained, this longstanding model is becoming more and more uncomfortable for people as the world becomes ever more interconnected, and the global village evolves.

Some of the questions that we are now faced with are, "what do we do when independently acting groups within a nation-state make an act of war on the United States?" and when they do, "who is the enemy? The Taliban? Osama bin Laden? Every country that harbors terrorists?" Further, when we've finally identified the enemy, "how do we hit them back?" While these may seem like rudimentary questions, they are of the utmost importance, and up until a little while ago, were still somewhat unanswered. However, now it seems that the government has made up its mind — the Taliban, Osama bin Laden, and any nation protecting terrorists are the enemy. Having defined who the enemy is, we are now faced with the question of "how do we hit them?" The thing that we really have to remember here is that we must use the right kind of ammunition. The terrorists are ostensibly acting for religious reasons. If we can assume the religion is more or less an idea, as Dr. Call seems to assume, then he believes that military moves such as carpet bombing Afghanistan are not the best or most effective means of accomplishing the US' goals. However, Dr. Call does believe that Bush's efforts to freeze al-Qaeda's assets is a move in the right direction.

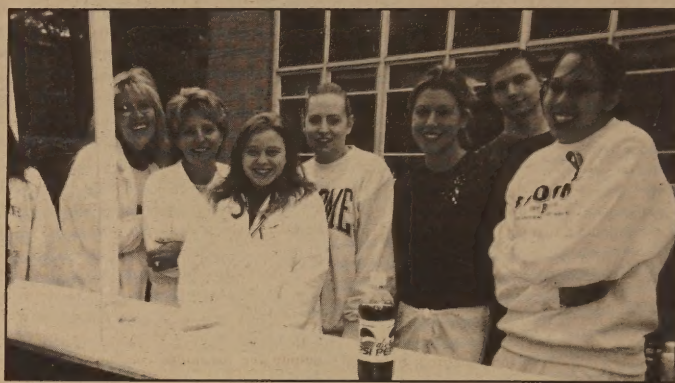
Moving on to address how this war will be unlike any war the US has ever fought, Dr. Call explained how fear might push national leaders to make stupid decisions. Saying that if the leaders become anxious and doubtful as to the effectiveness of the US's campaign against terrorism, that they may seek comfort by resorting back to strategies that have proven effective in other wars — such as carpet bombing. Additionally, Dr. Call further stressed the importance of the American public in understanding that this war will be long and require an immense amount of patience; and that the American people's outcry to "do something" has been placing large amounts of pressure on national leaders to show them the kind of "us against them", "bomb them back to the Stone Age" warfare that they are used to seeing in previous wars, is doing nothing but making the national leaders nervous, because this war is simply not one of those wars.

Finally speaking to the question of "how do we defend against a threat we cannot see?" and "who are our defenders?" Dr. Call explained that despite what you may be hearing about in the news, because of something called posse comitatus, the military cannot uphold domestic laws in the US, and thus cannot arrest someone should they commit a crime. However, the military's presence in places such as airports, does provide a certain sense of security, and although they cannot actually enforce any laws, they do provide an extra set of eyes to aid in security. Dr. Call then added that this new kind of war may make existing laws aimed at protecting United States security obsolete. This Dr. Call reminded us, was because of the simple fact that our laws were created around the nation-state model.

While there was not much time left for questions, there were a few people who got to ask them. One of them asked "if attacking single armored vehicles (as the US is doing) is done for

more psychological reasons rather than actual strategy?" Dr. Call answered that it was done for both, and that while one less tank is not a huge loss for the enemy, it is one less weapon that they have to use against us. They then followed-up their question by asking "will the bombing of single vehicles continue even if they are located next to mosques and other public areas?" Dr. Call simply responded that he did not believe that it would be in the US's interests to continue such bombing. After that, there was time for only one more question. Someone took that opportunity and asked, "what would happen if a US soldier was caught by the terrorists?" Dr. Call's answer was again short and simple. He believes that the terrorists would most likely hold the POW (prisoner of war) for ransom or to achieve some political goal. And with that last question, the Moderator called the October 25th meeting of the Gang of Five adjourned.

Radiology Club accepts donations, offers ribbons



The BCC Radiology Club received donations in exchange for Red, White, and Blue ribbons. The money raised was donated to the American Red Cross. Advisor Barbara Valentino was proud to report that her students raised \$2200 to aid in the relief efforts due to Sept. 11 Attack on America. Pictured above are Radiology students: Meredith Daniels, Julie Ingersoll, Pamela Spanziano, Amber Cobb, Bridget Hill, Brandi Mikloic, Nikki Citerella.

ARE YOU AFRAID TO FLY?

BY TINA CORBIN

The attack on America September 11th has sent our country into an economic tailspin. The airline industry has been one of our nation's biggest casualties due to the tremendous decrease in air travel, the fallout of which has resulted in a downward spiral. First there was a tremendous loss of revenue for airline companies, and then came the forced layoffs of thousands of airline employees. The dramatic drop in ticket sales has prompted a desire to understand why many of us have stopped flying, and what Americans think can be done to restore consumer confidence in air travel. One can safely assume that a large majority of Americans are not flying because they now have strong reservations about the safety standards on passenger flights. A group of people were polled on the BCC campus and asked two questions: 1) Are you afraid to fly — Why or why not? 2) What improvements do you think should be made to current security procedures that can increase the safety of passenger flights?

The results were unexpected. A majority of those polled did not reflect the current trend of non-flyers. Of the 10 people polled, only one person said they are afraid to fly. Engineering student Josh VanDusen age 18 said, "I have plans to go to Europe in the upcoming year, but now I am reconsidering my trip. I will wait and see — My trip will depend on what the state of war is in our country." When asked about what improvements he thought could be made to current safety standards, VanDusen replied, "Other than a background check for all passengers, I do not think that the Airline Association can do much more to increase security."

While VanDusen expresses a concern about airline safety, music student Rob Halstrom age 19 responded with a firm "no" when asked if he is afraid to fly? Halstrom explained, "The odds are in my favor for a safe flight because terrorism

does not happen all the time." When asked whether or not improvements could be made to air travel? Halstrom commented, "We can do our best to prevent violence but if someone has their mind set on wrong doings, they will find a way to get around security—no matter how hard we try to prevent it from happening." Liberal Arts student Tom Ponterio age 20 supports Halstrom's view on airline security by adding, "There will always be loop holes in security, and the people who are determined to break our laws will always find them." Ponterio then commented about the difficult task security officers have in weeding out people who pose a potential danger to air travelers. Ponterio states, "The vast majority of passengers are good honest people. Finding a dangerous person among the thousands of air travelers is like finding a needle in a haystack."

While students Halstrom and Ponterio think airline security (or lack thereof) can play a role in the travel risks associated with flying, Liberal Arts student Ginna Short age 21 has a different way of viewing the risks. Short believes, "Random acts of violence can occur at anytime. It does not matter if you are on a plane, in a car, on a bus, on a train, or just walking on the street. Every form of travel has a potential risk." Short does not leave everything to fate, she supports the idea of having Air Marshall's accompany passenger flights. Short also suggested the idea of teaching passengers how to assist and protect themselves and others in the event of another terrorist attack.

Liberal Arts student Dana Gelinger age 19 brings an interesting perspective on the issue of air travel. When asked if she is afraid to fly, she promptly answered, "No, the odds are in our favor for a safe flight—especially now; airport security is tighter now than it has ever been since the attacks on America." When asked if she thought anything could be done to improve airport security, she said, "I think all airport staff members should be made to go through more security stages."

Security standards, fate, and chance are not the only reasons why students are so willing to fly. Hotel and Restaurant Management student Collyn Blackman cites convenience as the number one reason why she would not hesitate to fly, "It would be more of an inconvenience to travel by car or train to a far off destination." Blackman also thinks the security measures currently in place are sufficient, but supports the Air Marshall program anyway; Blackman explains, "If it puts people at ease to have Air Marshalls on planes, then I think it's a great idea."

While the questions concerning air travel were posed primarily to BCC students, staff members Richard Stoner and Harold Sunshine shared their opinions about the current state of air travel. Professor Stoner of the BCC English department is not afraid to fly, "Even after the events of September 11th, flying is still statistically safer than any other form of transportation." Stoner also listed some ideas for improving airline safety by adding, "I would like to see a standardized, uniform security system put into place in all airports. This new system should not be regulated by the commercial airlines, it should be run by a separate organization." Stoner also suggests, "A steel door equipped with a camera that enables the pilot to see who is requesting entrance into the cockpit can reduce the risk of a future terrorist takeover." Stoner continued by expressing a concern over the possibility of arming commercial pilots, "I have reservations about having weapons aboard, I would like to see what the Airline Association proposes the pilots do with them, before I pass judgment."

BCC physical education professor Harold Sunshine echoes Stoner's sentiment regarding his fear of flying, "I am not afraid to fly because I think there is sufficient security in place now to get me where I need to go." Sunshine would also like to see some improvements in airport security, "I think the security staff should be better qualified, some airports have great security, while

some airports have unsavory individuals working security checkpoints. Sunshine proposes a universal solution. He states, "The federal government should have more control over what happens in airports. A unified system can help to eliminate unqualified security officers." Sunshine disagrees with the idea of arming the pilots, "It would be dangerous for the pilots to carry a lethal weapon, the firearm could end up in the wrong hands."

There is no doubt that the issue of airline travel is of concern to the American people. It is noted that the random sampling of 10 individuals on a large campus is not representative of the views shared by all people. However, each person polled gave an interesting perspective on the subject of air travel. The question still remains — If most of the people polled are not afraid to fly, then why are the airlines still reporting significant decreases in ticket sales? Could it be that a majority of the people who were polled had no intentions of flying in the near future, therefore concerns about air travel pose no real danger to them? The only person who admits to having a true fear of flying is a student who actually has plans to fly in the upcoming year. While there is validity to all of the opinions expressed in the BCC survey regarding air travel, it is important to bear in mind that individuals who have no real intention of flying in the near future would not have an aversion to the hypothetical reality of air travel. On the other hand, for those who are face with the reality of flying during these very uncertain times, the idea of air travel could naturally pose concerns about passenger safety. Perhaps this is why the results of the BCC poll contradicted the national trend of non-flyers, or perhaps the individual sampling was simply not large enough. Either way, many American people are currently debating the topic of air travel. You decide — the issue of air travel safety would make interesting dinner conversation.

A FUNNY THING HAPPENED ON THE WAY TO THE CIDER MILL PLAYHOUSE

BY SABRA RAY

I pulled into the parking lot of the Cider Mill Playhouse and parked my car. I took a few minutes to go over the questions I would ask in my interview. Who started the playhouse and where do the actors come from? Even more important, how much are the tickets? I got out of the car and suddenly every question flew right out of my head because of the smell of fresh doughnuts! In addition to cider and candy apples, they do doughnuts! I was about to follow my nose in the wrong direction when I remembered that I was there to gather information about the Playhouse, not The Cider Mill.

The Cider Mill Playhouse began as an outreach program from the SUNY-Binghamton Theater Department. John Bielenberg, a theater professor on staff at the Theater Department at the time, founded the playhouse in 1976. He had been involved with the theatre productions at SUNY for some time and decided he would like to reach more people in the community with the productions. His idea is reflected in the Playhouse's mission statement which says, "Our purpose is to provide high quality, entertaining, and whenever possible, thought provoking live theater to the community."

According to Bielenberg, he went to the Cider Mill for cider and doughnuts one day and the thought occurred to him that the building might be big enough for a theater. After further investigation he found that it was not, but he also learned that the Cider Mill had another building on the same property. The structure and size of this second building seemed suited to Bielenberg's idea of a community playhouse, so he approached the owner with his idea. Although reluctant at first, when the owner found out that Bielenberg and the company of actors were a serious group, he agreed to let them use the building as a play house. It has played that

role for the last 25 years.

The Cider Mill Playhouse began as a summer theater. Encouraged by the favorable response of their audiences, the playhouse expanded its production schedule to include a winter/spring season, and by 1982 included its first fall performance "Ten Little Indians," by Agatha Christie. The playhouse has produced the works of an impressive range of playwrights, including such talent as Oscar Wilde, Lillian Hellman, George Bernard Shaw and William Shakespeare. Musicals including the works of Lerner and Loewe, Rodgers and Hammerstein, and Steven Sondheim have also played well to appreciative audiences.

Agatha Christie's "Witness for the Prosecution" was the very first production done by the Cider Mill Playhouse. It was directed by John Bielenberg, who not only directed many of the plays produced throughout the years, but also acted in several of them.

During the early years the destiny of the playhouse was entirely dependent upon the talent and hard work of the students and staff from the Theater Department at SUNY. Known as The Company, they were a group of between 30 and 40 people that were required to wear many hats according to the needs of the playhouse. They had the dual responsibility of providing both the administrative and creative aspects of the playhouse. They did 14 productions per year, an especially impressive accomplishment considering the fact that many of them had outside responsibilities such as their real jobs.

The Cider Mill Playhouse remained an outreach from SUNY for 16 years, until 1991. Today it is no longer officially associated with SUNY. They still utilize the talent found in the Theater Department at SUNY.

One thing hasn't changed. The Cider Mill Playhouse still offers a full season of live entertain-

ment filled with comedy, mystery, drama and music. The offering this season includes "Over My Dead Body," by Michael Sutton and Anthony Fingleton; "Dancing at Lughnasa," by Brian Friel; "Laughter on the 23rd Floor," by Neil Simon; "A Flea in Her Ear," by Georges Feydeau; "Little Shop of Horrors," by Howard Asham; "The Wizard of Oz," by L. Frank Baum; and the classic Dickens tale "A Christmas Carol."

The Cider Mill Playhouse provides live entertainment for special groups. They offer packages in which a business can reserve the Cider Mill Rehearsal Room for a pre-show reception. They will provide soft drinks, beer and wine. Then there is Corporate Night, an affair catered by your business, where every seat in the house can be reserved. There are 278 seats at tables of four. The playhouse will supply drinks and help with set up. This season the Cider Mill Playhouse offers school matinees for "A Christmas Carol."

I had the pleasure of seeing the 1992 performance of "Little Shop of Horrors" at the Cider Mill and it was quite a memorable experience. The story is about a nerdy floral assistant who is persuaded to provide food for a carnivorous plant, -no small order since the plant prefers human flesh. I had seen the movie beforehand and I was wondering how in the world they were going to be able to do it as a live show. They did a wonderful job! The actors were great, and they somehow made the eating habits of the plant look amazingly realistic considering that live performances don't have the support of special effects.

I had a wonderful time, and would certainly recommend the Cider Mill Playhouse to anyone looking for something fun and different to do on a night out. The next time you are sitting around with nothing to do, think about a night at the Cider Mill Playhouse.

ORIENTATION DAY HI-JINKS



Welcoming students was no tall order for the BCC Hornet on campus Orientation Day held on Aug. 26th. Activities included student orientation, and club signups. A family picnic closed the successful day.

NATIONAL HONOR SOCIETY

The following Broome Community College students were inducted into the Mu Eta Chapter of Phi Theta Kappa (the National Honor Society for two-year college students). 2001 Inductees:

Feather Barron, Richard Bensley, Julie Bertrand, Jason Bolt, Jason Bosworth, Jeanne Breu, Kaleena Brown, Wendy Brown, Brandon Cardone, Debra Conklin, Adar Couch, Valerie Cunningham, Alexandra Davis, Marsha Dean, Joanna Decker, Roger Dilmore, Shari Freed, Christopher Gassner, Laurene Giunta, Jacob Grosek, Rachel Hansen, Amy Hendrickson, Hilary Hoffman, Charles Howe, Benjamin Humphries, Jeri Jeppesen, Evan Kamlet, Lisa

Keister, Jeanne Kennicut, Timmoney Kobar, Jessica Leet, Michael Lieberman, Jeffrey Longwell, Tamara Love, September Mattson, Laura McDermott, Asima Mekic, Patricia Miles, Joseph Muolo, Jennifer Murphy, Christina Nelson, William Nikl, Elise Novak, Seth Petersen, Patricia Phillips, Nicole Pianella, Nana Pietriyk, Tonya Rackett, Donna Renne, Macie Reynolds, Eric F/Rife, Cheryl Robinson, Amy Scarinzi, Rebecca Schindler, Angela Segura, Benny Siu, Lisa Sokol, Martin Springfield, Jason Stanford, Jacqueline Stewart, Brandy Tarbox, Katrina Teribury, Aimee Tully, Matthew Weston, Megan White, Erin Williams, Michael Williams.

SO, WHAT REALLY HAPPENED DURING THE FIRE DRILL?

So what really happened during the fire drill? Steve Banacheck, a Mentalist better known as a mind reader, appeared on stage in the student center dining room during the Common hour on Oct. 4, 2001.

After several basic and amusing parlor type tricks reading student's minds, Banicek was ready to demonstrate his most astounding psychic ability. He asked individuals to write their name on a piece of paper and include two little known facts about themselves.

Sabra Ray, who just stopped by to eat lunch, decided to accommodate Banacheck's request. Following his instructions, she then folded the piece of paper into a little tiny square, place it in to an envelope and then sealed it. Next, she placed the envelope into a bag on stage. Banacheck was to tell her and the audience what was written on the paper inside the sealed envelope in the bag on stage.

Then there was a fire drill!!!!!! Everyone had to leave the building.

When they returned, Banacheck resumed his show.

As Banacheck called names, people in the audience stood up. He told them what was on the paper the person had filled out-to the amazement of all!

He completed several readings like this, always telling correctly what the person had recorded on the paper. He was given much applause as each person agreed that he had indeed told them what they had written in secret.

Sabra said she waited, believing, "He'll never guess what I wrote. It's just so bizarre to have an extra rib! And he'll never guess the other part of my secret about my folks."

Banacheck called her name and she stood up. "I'm getting a single name here," turning to her, he said "you have an extra rib," and pausing for effect, continued "and your father is 20 years older than your mother."

"I was so impressed," Sabra said. "But, how did he do it?"

She said she thought over all the possibilities and decided the only time he could have seen the papers was during the fire drill when everyone had to evacuate. But in the case of it being a setup it would take only a millisecond of a fraction of a moment in time to switch the bags, and read the papers in a leisure moment.

How he did the mind reading trick was never revealed. That was his secret.

Other students were as surprised as was, because he did guess names and secrets they had written on the papers.

BCC THEATRE DEPARTMENT Look Homeward Angel

The Theatre department at BCC will present Look Homeward Angel as its fall 2001 production. The play won the 1958 Pulitzer Prize and New York Critic's Award and was written by Ketti Frings, adapted from the famous novel of the same name by Thomas Wolfe. The original novel has been considered an American classic ever since its first publication in 1929.

Katherine Bacon, the new BCC theatre director, says she chose this play because, "The story of Thomas Wolfe's young life has always captivated me; it's an inspirational coming of age story, has a large enough cast to give a number of students stage experience, and it cuts to the heart of family dynamics which is something everyone understands. Also, in the wake of the recent attack on the United States, it seemed a good American story originally written by a man, Thomas Wolfe,

who was American through and through and who once said 'I think the true discovery of America is before us; I think the true fulfillment of our spirit, of our people, is yet to come.'"

The following students are cast members, Danielle Bates, Brian Clark, Patrick Doerfer, Matt Ealy, Connor Gates, Sarah Jackson, Brandi Kelly, Patricia Phillips, Elaina Rose, Megumi Sasaki, Jacqueline Stewart, Alexander Touhey and Jason Weston. Also in the cast are former students Adam Holley, and Gavin Keaty along with Joanne Ferraro and Joey Santangelo. Adria Wilson will be the Stage Manager and Jacqueline Stewart and Jermaine Graham will be Assistant Directors.

The dates for the upcoming play are Thursday, November 29th, Friday and Saturday, November 30th and December 1 with a matinee performance on Sunday, December 2.

ICE RINK GROWING



We're watching! Steadfast progress is being made daily to our greatly anticipated ice rink. Keep up the good work!

CREAM PIES, BALLOONS, AND ONE UNBELIEVABLE COSTUME

BY MARK AMES

Ghostbusters, grapes, and a dog named George. Aaahhh, time once again to get together and see who can pound down a pie the fastest and who has the wackiest costume! Of course, it was time again for the annual BCC Pie Eating and Costume Contest. Past contests have been filled with creative and exotic costumes, and this one was no different. Among the

craziest costumes were the Fruit of the Loom grapes, a cross-dresser, a small goblin with a huge head, the Hornet's very own Mistress Tina, as a dominatrix, and of course, a condom. There were some original and traditional costumes too, such as a devil, Frankenstein, and Wednesday from the Adams family. But perhaps the most original was Phil Rogers' dog George, who was wearing an orange pumpkin bib. In the end though, the judges, Student Government President Nick

Libous, Student Trustee Danielle Sepe, Vice President for Academic Concerns Jessica Freije, Vice President for Student Activities Jennifer McKenzie, and Vice President for Financial Concerns Norm Bergmann, ruled that Jason Eberly, dressed as a huge condom, would come away with the \$100 first prize. Second place and \$75 went to Heather Brown as the Fruit of the Loom grapes. Scoring a cool \$50 was Phil Rogers and George, who came in third.

Next it was time to test the will of nine students in the Pie Eating contest. It was a mad dash to the bottom of the plate, in the end, however, it was Donald Lovejoy who proved he truly had the hunger to win, when he came in first place, winning \$50. Next to finish was Steven Askew, who took home \$35. And finally, it was a near photo finish with Rob Halstrom taking third and \$25.



Right: BCC students and their children dress for the common hour activities in celebration of Halloween.

Left: BCC Director of Student Activities is pictured with the winners of this year's Halloween contest. Student Phillip Rogers and K-9 guide dog pictured at far right won third prize as Pumpkin Dog, second place went to Heather Brown as Grapes, first prize went to Jason Eberly dressed as the obvious.



A group of BCC students compete in the 2001 Halloween costume contest.

NEW PART-TIME NURSING PROGRAM

Concerning the projections for the future, in 2005, there is an indication that the demand for registered nurses in New York will exceed supply by over 17,000 nurses. By 2015 that gap is expected to almost double.

Broome Community College is responding to the shortage of nurses by starting its "Part Time Evening and Weekender nursing Program" in January 2002. The current nursing program at BCC is a traditional day program and has been fully booked for years. However, the current shortage of nurses and the expected shortage crises has prompted the college to expand into evening and weekend hours.

The program will allow a fully qualified person (someone with the required high school background and with some of the college level general education requirements completed) to complete a Nursing degree in

three years. The three years would exclude summers and would require two evenings per week and alternate weekends of classroom, clinical, and laboratory activities.

BCC believes the program would be ideal for those currently working, unable to leave their jobs, but are seeking a new career opportunity in the stable nursing professions.

As for job opportunities after program completion, the college points to the 100 percent job placement rate that current Nursing graduates routinely experience and to the national and state projections for severe nursing shortages by 2005.

Individuals interested in learning more about the Part Time Evening and Weekender Nursing Program should call Department Chairperson Ligeikis-Clayton at 778-5060, or check the college's website: www.sunnybroome.edu.

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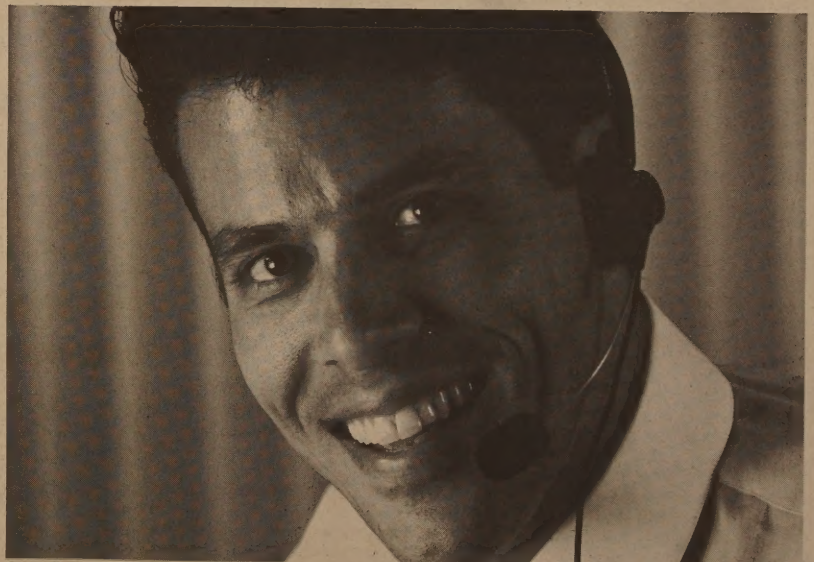
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